

ARTICLE S14

**MOD S14.2**

For this purpose, the administration concerned shall submit a request for a review to the Bureau; it shall also cite the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations and other references and shall state the action it seeks.

**MOD S14.4**

If the outcome of the review successfully resolves the matter with the requesting administration without adversely affecting the interests of other administrations, the Bureau shall publish an outline of the review, the arguments, the settlement and any implications affecting other administrations for the information of all Members of the Union. If this review results in a modification to a finding previously formulated by the Bureau, the Bureau shall re-apply the relevant steps of the procedure under which the previous finding had been formulated, including, if appropriate, removal of the corresponding entries from the Master Register or any consequential effect on notices subsequently received by the Bureau.

**SUP S14.8  
and  
S14.9**

ARTICLE S18

**Licences**

**NOC S18.1**

## ARTICLE S19

### Identification of Stations

#### Section I. General Provisions

NOC S19.1  
to  
S19.27

MOD S19.28 § 11. Each Member State reserves the right to establish its own measures for identifying its stations used for national defence. However, it shall use, as far as possible, call signs recognizable as such, and containing the distinctive characters of its nationality.

#### Section II. Allocation of International Series and Assignment of Call Signs

ADD S19.28A § 11A.(1) For the purpose of the supply of identification signals, a "territory or geographical area" shall be understood to mean the territory within the limits of which the station is located. For mobile stations, it shall be understood to mean the territory within the limits of which the responsible administration is located. A territory which does not have full responsibility for its international relations shall also be considered as a geographical area for this purpose.

ADD S19.28B § 11A.(2) In all documents of the Union where the terms "*allocation of call sign series*" and "*assignment of call signs*" are to be used, they shall be used with the following meaning:

Identification means	Terms used in these Regulations
International series of call signs (including maritime identification digits (MID) and selective call numbers)	Allocation to the administration of a Member State (see definition in CS No. 1002)
Call signs (including maritime identification digits (MID) and selective call numbers)	Assignment by any administration to stations operating in a territory or geographical area (see S19.28A)

**MOD S19.29** § 12. (1) All stations open to international public correspondence, all amateur stations, and other stations which are capable of causing harmful interference beyond the boundaries of the territory or geographical area in which they are located, shall have call signs from the international series allocated to its administration as given in the Table of Allocation of International Call Sign Series in Appendix S42.

**NOC S19.30**  
to  
**S19.33**

**MOD S19.34** § 15. The Secretary-General shall be responsible for allocating maritime identification digits to administrations and shall regularly publish information regarding allocated maritime identification digits (MID).

**SUP S19.34.1**

**MOD S19.35** § 16. The Secretary-General shall be responsible for allocating additional maritime identification digits to countries<sup>2</sup> within the limits specified<sup>3</sup>, provided that he is satisfied that the possibilities offered by the MIDs allocated to an administration will soon be exhausted despite judicious ship station identity assignment as outlined in Section VI, which should be in conformity with the relevant ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations .

**SUP S19.35.1**

**MOD S19.35.2** <sup>3</sup> In no circumstances may an administration claim more MIDs than the total number of its ship stations shown in the ITU List of Ship Stations (List V) divided by 1000.

**MOD S19.36** § 17. A single MID has been allocated initially to each administration. A second MID should not be requested unless the MID first allocated is more than 80% exhausted in the basic category of three trailing zeros and the rate of assignments is such that 90% exhaustion is foreseen. The same criteria should be applied to subsequent requests for MIDs.

**NOC S19.37**

**MOD S19.38** § 19. (1) Each administration shall choose the call signs and, if the selective calling system used is in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R M.257-3, the ship station selective call numbers and the coast station identification numbers of its stations from the international series allocated or supplied to it; and shall notify this information to the Secretary-General together with the information which is to appear in Lists I, IV, V, VI and VIIIA. These notifications do not include call signs assigned to amateur and experimental stations.

**MOD S19.39** (2) Each administration shall choose the maritime mobile service identities of its stations from the maritime identification digits allocated to it and notify this information to the Secretary-General for inclusion in the relevant lists, as provided for in Article S20.

**NOC S19.40  
to  
S19.44.1**

### **Section III. Formation of Call Signs**

**NOC S19.45  
to  
S19.71**

### **Section IV. Identification of Stations Using Radiotelephony**

**NOC S19.72  
to  
S19.82**

### **Section V. Selective Call Numbers in the Maritime Mobile Service**

**NOC S19.83  
to  
S19.95**

**MOD S19.96** (2) Each administration shall choose the selective call numbers to be assigned to its ship stations from the blocks of the series supplied to it. Administrations shall notify the Radiocommunication Bureau immediately in accordance with **S20.16** when assigning selective call numbers to ship stations.

**ADD S19.96A** Five-digit ship station selective call numbers are assigned to SSFC equipment (as described in Recommendation ITU-R M.257-3) for calling in radiotelephony and for the phasing in of NBDP equipment (as described in Recommendation ITU-R M.476-5). Within one administration the same five-digit number may be used:

- for identification of ship stations fitted with both SSFC and NBDP equipment;
- for identification of ship stations of two different ships fitted with either SSFC or NBDP equipment only.

**NOC S19.97**

#### **Section VI. Maritime Mobile Service Identities in the Maritime Mobile Service and the Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service**

**NOC S19.98**

##### *A. General*

**MOD S19.99** § 39. When a station<sup>1</sup> in the maritime mobile service or the maritime mobile-satellite service is required to use maritime mobile service identities, the responsible administration shall assign the identity to the station in accordance with the provisions described in Nos. **S19.100** to **S19.126**; in so doing, it should take into account the relevant ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations. In accordance with **S20.16**, administrations shall notify the Radiocommunication Bureau immediately when assigning maritime mobile service identities.

**NOC S19.99.1**

**NOC S19.100**  
to  
**S19.106**

**SUP S19.107**

NOC S19.108

*B. Maritime Identification Digits (MID)*

NOC S19.109

NOC S19.110

*C. Ship Station Identities*

NOC S19.111  
to  
S19.117

NOC S19.118

*D. Group Ship Station Call Identities*

NOC S19.119

MOD S19.120 (2) The MID represents only the territory or geographical area of the administration assigning the group ship station call identity and does not therefore prevent group calls to fleets containing more than one ship nationality.

NOC S19.121

*E. Coast Station Identities*

NOC S19.122

MOD S19.123 (2) The MID reflects the territory or geographical area in which the coast station or coast earth station is located.

NOC S19.124

*F. Group Coast Station Call Identities*

NOC S19.125

MOD S19.126 (2) The MID represents only the territory or geographical area of the administration assigning the group coast station call identity. The identity may be assigned to stations of one administration which are located in only one geographical region as indicated in the relevant ITU-T Recommendation.

**Section VII. Special Provisions**

NOC S19.127  
to  
S19.131

ARTICLE S21

TABLE S21-4

MOD

Frequency band	Service	Limit in dB(W/m <sup>2</sup> ) for angle of arrival ( $\delta$ ) above the horizontal plane			Reference bandwidth
		0° - 5°	5° - 25°	25° - 90°	
...					
7 250 - 7 850 MHz	Meteorological-Satellite (S-E)	-152	-152+0.5( $\delta$ -5)	-142	4 kHz
...					



TABLE S21-4

MOD

Frequency band	Service	Limits in dB(W/m <sup>2</sup> ) for angle of arrival $\delta$ above the horizontal plane			Reference bandwidth
		0° - 5°	5° - 25°	25° - 90°	
10.7 - 11.7 GHz	Fixed-satellite (S-E)	-150 <sup>6bis</sup>	-150 + 0.5( $\delta$ -5) <sup>6bis</sup>	-140 <sup>6bis</sup> )	4 kHz
12.2 - 12.5 GHz (R3) 12.5 - 12.75 GHz (R1 and R3 countries listed in Nos. S5.494 and S5.496)	Fixed-satellite (S-E)	-148 <sup>6bis</sup>	-148 + 0.5( $\delta$ -5) <sup>6bis</sup> )	-138 <sup>6bis</sup> )	4 kHz
15.43 - 15.63 GHz	Fixed-satellite (S-E)	-127	5° - 20°: -127  20° - 25°: -127 + 0.56 ( $\delta$ -20) <sup>2</sup>	25° - 29°: -113  29° - 31°: -136.9 + 25 log ( $\delta$ -20)  31° - 90°: -111	1 MHz
11.7 - 12.5 GHz (R1) 12.2 - 12.7 GHz (R2) 11.7 - 12.2 GHz (R3) 11.7 - 12.2 GHz (R2)	Fixed-satellite (S-E), non-GSO	-148 <sup>6ter</sup>	-148 + 0.5( $\delta$ -5) <sup>6ter</sup>	-138 <sup>6ter</sup>	4 kHz
17.7 - 19.3 GHz <sup>1) 1bis</sup>	Fixed-satellite (S-E)	-115 or -125 <sup>6</sup>	-115 + 0.5 ( $\delta$ -5) or -125 + ( $\delta$ -5) <sup>6</sup>	-105 or -105 <sup>6</sup>	1 MHz
19.3 - 19.7 GHz	Fixed-satellite (S-E)	-115	-115 + 0.5 ( $\delta$ -5)	-105	1 MHz

<sup>1)</sup> The equality of rights to operate when a frequency band is allocated in different Regions to different services of the same category is established in No. S4.8. Therefore, any limits concerning inter-Regional interference which may appear in ITU-R Recommendations should, as far as practicable, be observed by administrations.

<sup>1bis)</sup> The band 18.6 - 18.8 GHz is allocated to the earth exploration-satellite (passive) and space research (passive) services. Administrations should endeavour to reduce to a minimum the risks of interference to passive sensors. The interference criteria for satellite passive sensors are contained in Recommendation ITU-R SA.1029.

- MOD S21.16.6** <sup>6)</sup> These values shall apply provisionally only to emissions of space stations on non-geostationary satellites in networks operating with a large number of satellites, that is systems operating with more than 100 satellites (see Resolution **COM5-23**).
- ADD S21.16.6bis** <sup>6bis)</sup> Although these limits apply to both GSO and non-GSO FSS satellites, values for non-GSO systems require further study (see Resolution **COM5-23**).
- ADD S21.16.6ter** <sup>6ter)</sup> These values require further study (see Resolution **COM5-23**).

ARTICLE S22

**Section II. Control of Interference to Geostationary-Satellite Systems**

- MOD S22.2** § 2. (1) Non-geostationary-satellite systems shall not cause unacceptable interference to geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service and the broadcasting-satellite service operating in accordance with these Regulations.
- MOD S22.5A** § 5. In the frequency band 6 700 - 7 075 MHz, the maximum aggregate power flux-density produced at the geostationary-satellite orbit and within  $\pm 5^\circ$  of inclination around the geostationary-satellite orbit by a non-geostationary-satellite system in the fixed-satellite service shall not exceed -168 dB(W/m<sup>2</sup>) in any 4 kHz band. The maximum aggregate power flux-density shall be calculated in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R S.1256.
- ADD S22.5A1** In the frequency band 17.8 - 18.1 GHz, the maximum aggregate power flux-density produced at the geostationary-satellite orbit by all the space stations in a non-geostationary-satellite system in the fixed-satellite service shall not exceed the values given in Table S22-2.
- ADD S22.5B** § 6. (1) The equivalent power flux-density<sup>1</sup>, at any point on the Earth's surface visible from the geostationary-satellite orbit, produced by emissions from all the space stations of a non-geostationary-satellite system operating in the fixed-satellite service in the frequency bands listed in Table S22-1, including emissions from a reflecting satellite, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed the limits given in Table S22-1 for the given percentages of time. These limits relate to the equivalent power flux-density which would be obtained under free-space propagation conditions, into a reference antenna and in the reference bandwidth as specified in Table S22-1, for all pointing directions towards the geostationary-satellite orbit.
- ADD S22.5B.1** <sup>1</sup> The equivalent power flux-density is defined as the sum of the power flux-densities produced at a point of the Earth's surface by all space stations within a non-geostationary-satellite system, taking into account the off-axis discrimination of a reference receiving antenna assumed to be pointing towards the geostationary-satellite orbit. The equivalent power flux-density is calculated using the following formula:

$$epfd = 10 \cdot \log_{10} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} 10^{pfd_i/10} \cdot \frac{G_r(\theta_i)}{G_{max}} \right]$$

where:

- $N_s$  is the number of non-geostationary space stations visible from the point considered at the Earth's surface, within an elevation angle greater than or equal to  $0^\circ$ ;
- $i$  is the index of the non-geostationary space station considered;
- $pfd_i$  is the power flux-density produced at the point considered at the Earth's surface in dB(W/m<sup>2</sup>) in the reference bandwidth;
- $\theta_i$  is the angle between the direction considered towards the geostationary-satellite orbit and the direction of the interfering space station in the non-geostationary-satellite system;
- $G_r(\theta_i)$  is the gain (as a ratio) of the receive reference antenna to be considered as part of a geostationary-satellite network;
- $G_{max}$  is the maximum gain (as a ratio) of the above receive reference antenna;
- $epfd$  is the computed equivalent power flux-density in dB(W/m<sup>2</sup>) in the reference bandwidth.

NOTE - Tables S22-1 to S22-4 and Nos. S22.26 to S22.29 contain provisional limits corresponding to an interference level caused by one non-GSO FSS system in the frequency bands to be applied in accordance with Resolutions COM5-18 and COM5-19. These provisional limits are subject to review by ITU-R and are subject to confirmation by WRC-99.

ADD

TABLE S22-1

Frequency band allocated to the BSS	Antenna diameter (cm)	Equivalent pfd level (dB(W/m <sup>2</sup> /4kHz)) which may not be exceeded during the percentage of time shown		Reference antenna radiation pattern
		99.7%	100%	
11.7 - 12.5 GHz in Region 1, 11.7 - 12.2 GHz and 12.5 - 12.75 GHz in Region 3	30 60 90	-172.3 -183.3 -186.8	-169.3 -170.3 -170.3	Recommendation ITU-R BO.1213
12.2 - 12.7 GHz in Region 2	45 100 120 180	-174.3 -186.3 -187.9 -191.4	-165.3 -170.3 -170.3 -170.3	Section 3.7.2 of Annex 5 of Appendix 30
17.3 - 17.8 GHz in Region 2	For further study <sup>1)</sup>			
<sup>1)</sup> The interference from non-GSO FSS systems into GSO BSS systems operating in the frequency bands 17.3 - 17.8 GHz relates to the two following sharing situations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• non-GSO FSS transmit earth station into GSO receive earth station;</li><li>• GSO BSS transmit space station into non-GSO FSS receive space stations.</li></ul> Both situations need to be studied, in particular since coexistence of receive BSS earth stations and large numbers of transmit non-GSO FSS terminals would not be feasible within the same country.				

ADD S22.5C

(2) The aggregate power flux-density<sup>2</sup> produced at any point in the geostationary-satellite orbit by the emissions from all the earth stations in a non-geostationary system in the fixed-satellite service, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed the limits given in Table S22-2 for the specified percentages of time. These limits relate to the power flux-density which would be obtained under free-space propagation conditions in the reference bandwidth specified in Table S22-2.

ADD S22.5C.1

<sup>2</sup> The aggregate power flux-density is defined as the summation of the power flux-densities produced at a point in the geostationary-satellite orbit by all the earth stations of a non-geostationary-satellite system. The aggregate power flux-density is computed by means of the following formula:

$$apfd = 10 \cdot \log_{10} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{N_e} 10^{P_i/10} \cdot \frac{G_t(\theta_i)}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_i^2} \right]$$

where:

- $N_e$  is the number of earth stations in the non-geostationary-satellite system with an elevation angle greater than or equal to  $0^\circ$ , from which the point considered in the geostationary-satellite orbit is visible;
- $i$  is the index of the earth station considered in the non-geostationary-satellite system;
- $P_i$  is the RF power at the input of the transmitting antenna of the earth station considered in the non-geostationary-satellite system in dBW in the reference bandwidth;
- $\theta_i$  is the off-axis angle between the boresight of the earth station considered in the non-geostationary-satellite system and the direction of the point considered in the geostationary-satellite orbit;
- $G_t(\theta_i)$  is the transmit antenna gain (as a ratio) of the earth station considered in the non-geostationary-satellite system in the direction of the point considered in the geostationary-satellite orbit;
- $d_i$  is the distance in metres between the earth station considered in the non-geostationary-satellite system and the point considered in the geostationary-satellite orbit;
- $apfd$  is the aggregate power flux-density in dB(W/m<sup>2</sup>) in the reference bandwidth.

NOTE - Tables S22-1 to S22-4 and RR S22.26 to S22.29 contain provisional limits corresponding to an interference level caused by one non-GSO FSS system in the frequency bands to be applied in accordance with Resolutions COM5-18 and COM5-19. These provisional limits are subject to review by ITU-R and are subject to confirmation by WRC-99.

**ADD**

**TABLE S22-2**

<b>Frequency band</b>	<b>Aggregate pfd dB(W/m<sup>2</sup>/4 kHz)</b>	<b>Percentage of time during which apfd level may not be exceeded</b>
17.3 - 18.1 GHz in Regions 1 and 3 and 17.8 - 18.1 GHz in Region 2	-163	100%

**ADD S22.5D**

(3) The equivalent power flux-density<sup>1</sup>, at any point on the Earth's surface visible from the geostationary-satellite orbit, produced by emissions from all the space stations of a non-geostationary-satellite system operating in the fixed-satellite service in the frequency bands listed in Table S22-3, including emissions from a reflecting satellite, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed the limits given in Table S22-3 for the given percentages of time. These limits relate to the equivalent power flux-density which would be obtained under free-space propagation conditions into all the reference antennas and in the reference bandwidths specified in Table S22-3, and for all pointing directions towards the geostationary-satellite orbit.

NOTE - Tables S22-1 to S22-4 and RR S22.26 to S22.29 contain provisional limits corresponding to an interference level caused by one non-GSO FSS system in the frequency bands to be applied in accordance with Resolutions COM5-18 and COM5-19. These provisional limits are subject to review by ITU-R and are subject to confirmation by WRC-99.

ADD

PART (A) OF TABLE S22-3

Frequency band	Equivalent pfd dB(W/m <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage of time during which epfd level may not be exceeded	Reference bandwidth (kHz)	Reference antenna diameter, and reference radiation pattern
10.7 - 11.7 GHz,	-179	99.7	4	60 cm, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
11.7 - 12.2 GHz	-192	99.9	4	3 m, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
in Region 2,	-186	99.97	4	3 m, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
12.2 - 12.5 GHz	-195	99.97	4	10 m, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
in Region 3 and	-170	99.999	4	60 cm, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
12.5 - 12.75 GHz	-173	99.999	4	3 m, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
in Regions 1	-178	99.999	4	10 m, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
and 3	-170	100	4	≥60 cm, ITU-R Rec. 465-5



PART (B) OF TABLE S22-3

Frequency band	Equivalent pfd dB(W/m <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage of time during which epfd level may not be exceeded	Reference bandwidth (kHz)	Reference antenna diameter, and reference radiation pattern
17.8 - 18.6 GHz	-165	99.0	40	30 cm, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
	-151		1000	
	-165	99.0	40	70 cm, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
	-151		1000	
	-165	99.5	40	90 cm, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
	-151		1000	
	-167	99.8	40	1.5 m, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
	-153		1000	
	-180	99.9	40	5 m, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
	-166		1000	
	-184	99.9	40	7.5 m, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
	-170		1000	
	-188	99.9	40	12 m, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
	-174		1000	
	-165	100	40	30 cm to 12 m, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
	-151		1000	
19.7 - 20.2 GHz	-154	99.0	40	30 cm, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
	-140		1000	
	-164	99.9	40	90 cm, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
	-150		1000	
	-167	99.8	40	2 m, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
	-153		1000	
	-174	99.9	40	5 m, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
	-160		1000	
	-154	100	40	30 cm to 12 m, ITU-R Rec. 465-5
	-140		1000	

**ADD S22.5E** (4) The aggregate power flux-density<sup>2</sup> produced at any point in the geostationary-satellite orbit by the emissions from all the earth stations in a non-geostationary-satellite system operating in the fixed-satellite service, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed the limits given in Table S22-4 for any percentage of time. These limits relate to the power flux-density which would be obtained under free-space propagation conditions in the reference bandwidth specified in Table S22-4.

NOTE - Tables S22-1 to S22-4 and RR S22.26 to S22.29 contain provisional limits corresponding to an interference level caused by one non-GSO FSS system in the frequency bands to be applied in accordance with Resolutions COM5-18 and COM5-19. These provisional limits are subject to review by ITU-R and are subject to confirmation by WRC-99.

**ADD**

**PART (A) OF TABLE S22-4**

Frequency band	Aggregate pfd dB(W/m <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage of time during which apfd level may not be exceeded	Reference bandwidth (kHz)
12.5 - 12.75 GHz,	-170	100	4
12.75 - 13.25 GHz	-186	100	4
and	-170	100	4
13.75 - 14.5 GHz			

**PART (B) OF TABLE S22-4**

Frequency band	Aggregate pfd dB(W/m <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage of time during which apfd level may not be exceeded	Reference bandwidth (kHz)
27.5 - 28.6 GHz and	-159	100	40
29.5 - 30 GHz	-145	100	1000

**ADD S22.5F** The limits given in Tables S22-1 and S22-3 may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed.

**Section VI. Earth Station Off-Axis Power Limitations in the Fixed-Satellite Service<sup>1</sup>**

**MOD S22.26** § 9. The level of equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) emitted by an earth station shall not exceed the following values for any off-axis angle  $\phi$  which is  $2.5^\circ$  or more off the main lobe axis of an earth station antenna:

<i>Off-axis angle</i>	<i>Maximum e.i.r.p. per 40 kHz</i>
$2.5^\circ \leq \phi \leq 7^\circ$	$(39 - 25 \log \phi) \text{ dB(W/40 kHz)}$
$7^\circ < \phi \leq 9.2^\circ$	18 dB(W/40 kHz)
$9.2^\circ < \phi \leq 48^\circ$	$(42 - 25 \log \phi) \text{ dB(W/40 kHz)}$
$48^\circ < \phi \leq 180^\circ$	0 dB(W/40 kHz)

**ADD S22.27** For FM-TV emissions with energy dispersal, the limits in No. S22.26 above may be exceeded by up to 3 dB provided that the off-axis total e.i.r.p. of the transmitted FM-TV carrier does not exceed the following values:

<i>Off-axis angle</i>	<i>Maximum e.i.r.p.</i>
$2.5^\circ \leq \phi \leq 7^\circ$	$(53 - 25 \log \phi) \text{ dBW}$
$7^\circ < \phi \leq 9.2^\circ$	32 dBW
$9.2^\circ < \phi \leq 48^\circ$	$(56 - 25 \log \phi) \text{ dBW}$
$48^\circ < \phi \leq 180^\circ$	14 dBW

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<sup>1</sup> The provisions of this section are suspended pending the review of the values in Nos. S22.26, S22.27 and S22.28 by WRC-99.

**ADD S22.28** FM-TV carriers which operate without energy dispersal should be modulated at all times with programme material or appropriate test patterns. In this case, the off-axis total e.i.r.p. of the emitted FM-TV carrier shall not exceed the following values:

<i>Off-axis angle</i>	<i>Maximum e.i.r.p.</i>
$2.5^{\circ} \leq \varphi \leq 7^{\circ}$	$(53 - 25 \log \varphi)$ dBW
$7^{\circ} < \varphi \leq 9.2^{\circ}$	32 dBW
$9.2^{\circ} < \varphi \leq 48^{\circ}$	$(56 - 25 \log \varphi)$ dBW
$48^{\circ} < \varphi \leq 180^{\circ}$	14 dBW

**ADD S22.29** The e.i.r.p. limits given in Nos. S22.26, S22.27 and S22.28 are applicable in the following frequency bands allocated to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space):

12.75 - 13.25 GHz  
13.75 - 14 GHz  
14 - 14.5 GHz

## ARTICLE S30

### General Provisions

#### Section I. Introduction

- MOD S30.1**      § 1.      This Chapter contains the provisions for the operational use of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS), which is fully defined in the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974, as amended. Distress, urgency and safety transmissions may also be made, using Morse telegraphy or radiotelephony techniques, in accordance with the provisions of Appendix S13 and relevant ITU-R Recommendations. Stations of the maritime mobile service, when using frequencies and techniques in conformity with Appendix S13, shall comply with the appropriate provisions of that Appendix.

## ARTICLE S31

## Frequencies for the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS)

## Section I. General

**MOD S31.1** § 1. The frequencies to be used for the transmission of distress and safety information under the GMDSS are contained in Appendix S15. In addition to the frequencies listed in Appendix S15, coast stations should use other appropriate frequencies for the transmission of safety messages.

**ADD S31.16** *C. Ship Stations*

**MOD S31.17**     § 8. (1) Ship stations, where so equipped, shall, while at sea, maintain an automatic digital selective calling watch on the appropriate distress and safety calling frequencies in the frequency bands in which they are operating. Ship stations, where so equipped, shall also maintain watch on the appropriate frequencies for the automatic reception of transmissions of meteorological and navigational warnings and other urgent information to ships. However, ship stations shall also continue to apply the appropriate watch-keeping provisions of Appendix S13 (see Resolution 331 (Rev.WRC-97)).

**NOC S31.18**

**MOD S31.20**    § 9.       Ship earth stations complying with the provisions of this Chapter shall, while at sea, maintain watch except when communicating on a working channel.

ARTICLE S32

**Operational Procedures for Distress and Safety Communications in the  
Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS)**

**Section I. General**

- ADD S32.5A** § 4A. Each administration shall ensure that suitable arrangements are made for assigning and registering identities used by ships participating in the GMDSS, and shall make registration information available to rescue coordination centres on a 24-hour day, 7-day week basis. Where appropriate, administrations shall notify responsible organizations immediately of additions, deletions and other changes in these assignments (see Nos. **S19.39**, **S19.96** and **S19.99**). Registration information shall be in accordance with Resolution **COM4-1**.
- ADD S32.5B** Any GMDSS shipboard equipment which is capable of transmitting position coordinates as part of a distress alert message and which does not have an integral electronic position fixing system receiver shall be interconnected to a separate navigation receiver, if one is installed, to automatically provide that information.
- MOD S32.9** § 7. (1) The transmission of a distress alert indicates that a mobile unit<sup>1</sup> or person<sup>2</sup> is threatened by grave and imminent danger and requests immediate assistance. The distress alert is a digital selective call using a distress call format<sup>3</sup> in the bands used for terrestrial radiocommunication or a distress message format, in which case it is relayed through space stations.
- ADD S32.10A** § 7A. A distress alert is false if it was transmitted without any indication that a mobile unit or person was in distress and required immediate assistance (see No. **S32.9**). Administrations receiving a false distress alert shall report this infringement in accordance with Section V of Article **S15**, if that alert:
- a) was transmitted intentionally;
  - b) was not cancelled in accordance with Resolution **COM4-12**;

- c) could not be verified as a result of either the ship's failure to keep watch on appropriate frequencies in accordance with Nos. S31.16 - S31.20, or its failure to respond to calls from an authorized rescue authority;
- d) was repeated; or
- e) was transmitted using a false identity.

Administrations receiving such a report shall take appropriate steps to ensure that the infringement does not recur. No action should normally be taken against any ship or mariner for reporting and cancelling a false distress alert.



ARTICLE S33

**Operational Procedures for Urgency and Safety Communications  
in the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS)**

**Section V. Transmission of Maritime Safety Information<sup>1</sup>**

**NOC S33.39**

*A. General*

**ADD S33.39A** § 20A.(1) Messages from ship stations containing information concerning the presence of cyclones shall be transmitted, with the least possible delay, to other mobile stations in the vicinity and to the appropriate authorities at the first point of the coast with which contact can be established. These transmissions shall be preceded by the safety signal.

**ADD S33.39.1** <sup>1</sup> Maritime safety information includes navigation and meteorological warnings, meteorological forecasts and other urgent messages pertaining to safety normally transmitted to or from ships, between ships and between ship and coast stations or coast earth stations.

**ADD S33.39B** (2) Messages from ship stations containing information on the presence of dangerous ice, dangerous wrecks, or any other imminent danger to marine navigation, shall be transmitted as soon as possible to other ships in the vicinity, and to the appropriate authorities at the first point of the coast with which contact can be established. These transmissions shall be preceded by the safety signal.

**ADD**

**Section VIII. Medical Advice**

**ADD S33.54** § 29. (1) Mobile stations requiring medical advice may obtain it through any of the land stations shown in the List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations.

**ADD S33.55** (2) Communications concerning medical advice may be preceded by the urgency signal.